

WIN STAY; COURT MEETS AS D. OF J. DEMANDS DEATH

BULLETIN—Supreme Court Chief Justice, on request of U. S. Attorney General Herbert Brownell, rushed late yesterday to reconvene the court at noon today to review the stay of execution handed down by Justice William O. Douglas.

Daily Worker

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French Government Makes Clemency Plea

PARIS, June 17.—The French Government has informed the U.S. of France's concern over the effect the execution of Julius and Ethel Rosenberg would have on public opinion here, reliable sources said today. The sources said French foreign minister Georges Bidault acted on instructions of President Vincent Auriol. A U. S. Embassy spokesman confirmed the message was sent on to Washington.

American Ambassador C. Douglas Dillon was called to Bidault's office yesterday and shown a letter by Auriol "which expressed concern" over the Rosenbergs, the U. S. Embassy spokesman said.

"We reported our best estimates—that is that it will have serious repercussions on America—in France," the spokesman added. "The French will take a very dim view of it."

An estimated 500,000 signatures on "Save the Rosenbergs"

petitions from people of every shade of political belief have been received by the Embassy. An official said U. S. consulates throughout France have been the targets of pickets and petitions.

The General Confederation of Labor has called for demonstrations by workers in factories throughout France, urging them to stop their machines for "moments of silence."

Thirteen mass meetings were scheduled today in Austria, and similar meetings were to be held in Finland and Sweden.

Radio Moscow today broadcast

a Tass report describing the Rosenbergs as "victims of war hysteria."

In Paris, the entire management and editorial staffs of the conservative newspaper L'Aurore and the right-wing Figaro and the Socialist Le Populaire added their signatures to a memorandum prepared by a group of lawyers casting doubts on the Rosenbergs' guilt.

Sponsors of the memorandum said their proved friendship for the United States authorized them to speak. They submitted it last night to Ambassador Dillon.

In Britain, the liberal Manchester Guardian urged clemency.

By BERNARD BURTON

WASHINGTON, June 17—World public opinion today stayed the hand of the executioner 36 hours before Ethel and Julius Rosenberg were scheduled for electrocution at Sing Sing. In a dramatic action, Supreme Court Justice William O. Douglas at 11:10 a.m. today ordered a stay of execution, after the entire court on Monday, in a 5 to 4 decision, had refused a postponement.

Douglas' ruling, which he had been considering since 10 a.m. yesterday, returned the issue to lower courts for consideration of new legal aspects raised by attorneys. The essence of Douglas' eight-page decision was that the death penalty handed down by Judge Irving Kaufman was illegal since the alleged crime was covered by the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 and not by the 1917 Espionage Act. The 1946 law says there can be no death penalty unless the jury so orders after it has been convinced that there was intent to injure the United States.

Scarcely had Douglas' decision been announced than it met with a furious response from reactionary Congressmen and Attorney General Herbert Brownell, Jr. Brownell, angered by failure to get the charred bodies of the two young parents immediately, announced he would petition Chief Justice Fred M. Vinson to reconvene the entire court at once to overrule Douglas.

Brownell, terming Douglas' decision an "unprecedented action," said he would ask Vinson to take what veteran court observers considered an unprecedented action—reconvening all nine Supreme Court Justices.



DOUGLAS

Urge Fight on Brownell's New Death Move

The American people were urged yesterday by the Rosenberg defense committees to "urgently oppose" Attorney General Brownell's "last ditch efforts to keep the courts from learning the facts in the Rosenberg case."

The Department of Justice's frantic activity to proceed with the Rosenberg execution "continues the department's long and bitter fight to keep the courts from acting on the mass of new and substantial evidence which casts serious doubts on the Government's case," the Committee said yesterday.

Regarding the planned Clemency Train, scheduled for today, the committee said it was

being held in readiness pending developments regarding the effort to reconvene the Court to overturn Douglas' ruling. The committee urged all fighters for clemency to listen to their radios today for announcements concerning the Clemency Train. Plans for such announcements have been made.

The Committee issued an urgent appeal to all believers in justice to:

1. Flood the Department of Justice in the person of U.S. Attorney General Brownell, with requests that Douglas' decision not be opposed, in order to let the courts study the new elements in the case.

2. Redouble pleas to Presi-

dent Eisenhower for clemency, and to all Congressmen and Senators to back up the clemency plea.

The committee expected that thousands of Americans would wire congratulations to Judge Douglas for his action.

The text of their statement follows:

"Justice Douglas' decision to grant a stay of execution to Ethel and Julius Rosenberg moves the Rosenberg Case to an ultimate decision based on fact and law rather than on passion and prejudice.

"But Attorney General Herbert Brownell's request for an immediate special session of the Supreme Court to overturn Jus-

tice Douglas' stay is the antithesis of this process which is the very basis of American legal procedure, and continues the Justice Department's long and bitter fight to keep the courts from acting upon the mass of new and substantial evidence which casts serious doubt on the government's case.

"Mr. Brownell's last-ditch efforts to keep the courts from learning the facts in the Rosenberg Case must be urgently opposed.

"The fight goes on, with undiminished effort, for the final determination of the case, which will result, we are confident, in the righting of a great wrong."

Rosenbergs Hear News 'Happily'

Prison attendants at Sing Sing prison said that the Rosenbergs received the news of the stay of execution happily, but, according to the press services, made no other comment. Early yesterday, Julius and Ethel were visited by Julius' mother, Mrs. Sophie Rosenberg, his brother David and his sister.

Sing Sing warden Wilfred H. Denno yesterday received formal notification of the stay from the Department of Justice.

Rosenberg's mother, Sophie and his sister, Mrs. Ethel Goldberg, were visiting Ethel Rosenberg when the news came. The elder Mrs. Rosenberg, who has a weak heart, collapsed at the news and the prison doctor gave her medical treatment.

CEASE-FIRE LINE REPORTED COMPLETED

—See Page 3

Text of Petition by Rosenbergs to President Reaffirming Their Innocence

Following is the text of the petition for clemency addressed to President Eisenhower from the Sing Sing death house on Tuesday by Ethel and Julius Rosenberg, through their attorney, Emanuel Bloch:

Death House
Sing Sing Prison
Ossining, N. Y.

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES:

We, JULIUS ROSENBERG and ETHEL ROSENBERG, husband and wife, are now confined in the Death House in Sing Sing Prison, awaiting electrocution on June 18, our 14th wedding anniversary. We address this petition to you for the exercise of your supreme power to prevent—"a crime worse than murder"—our unjust deaths.

We appealed to you once before. Our sentences, we declared then, violated truth and the instincts of civilized mankind.

We told you the truth: we are innocent.

The truth does not change.

We now again solemnly declare our innocence.

The guilt in this case, if we die, will be America's. The shame, if we die, will dishonor this generation, and pervade history until future Americans recapture the heritage of truth, justice and equality before the law. Our case has made new precedents in the law of this land—evil precedents, unjust, inhuman and with not even that concern for human life shown the protection of the rights of property.

The highest court of the United States—its Supreme Court, enshrined in pure white marble halls—has just denied us a stay of our execution, although with death so close, it closed its doors to us to seek its review of weighty questions going to the heart of the justice of our convictions and sentences. And yet, unheard of in the annals of our law, four judges—four of the most distinguished members of that bench—had voted to let us live, at least long enough to vindicate our rights before them. Thus, the opportunity we struggled to achieve is now denied.

Instead, our accusers torture us, in the face of death, with the guarantee of life for the price of a confession of guilt. Close upon the execution date—as though to draw upon the last full measure of dread of death and love of life—their high negotiator came bearing this tainted proffer of life. We refuse the iniquitous bargain, even as perhaps the last few days of our young lives are slipping away.

We cannot besmirch our names by bearing false witness to save ourselves. Do not dishonor America, Mr. President, by considering as a condition of our right to survive, the delivery of a confession of guilt of a crime we did not commit.

YOU MAY NOT believe us, but the shamefulness of our convictions has already bitten deeply into the consciences of reasoning men. Justices Black and Douglas (and perhaps Frankfurter as well) of the United States Supreme Court, have noted their unwillingness to leave history to ponder the justice of death sentences responsive to a verdict, procured by prosecution conduct which a reviewing court held could not be "too severely condemned," so

"wholly reprehensible" and productive of prejudice to us so beyond recall that "a new trial . . . should have been granted."

You may not believe us, because there is in the court record an undisturbed verdict of guilt. But we defended our innocence on that very record. Printed unabridged in the tens of thousands, the record itself, according to the government the strength of its case, has convinced untold numbers of our innocence and instilled, in more, grave doubts of the correctness of the verdict.

The world-wide sense of disbelief in our guilt is epitomized by the considered conclusion, from the record, of Dr. Harold C. Urey, our foremost nuclear physicist whose scientific labors represent a major contribution to the defense of our country.

"The case against the ROSENBERGS," he declared, "outrages logic and justice . . . it depends on patently perjured testimony."

You may not believe us, but the passage of even the few short months, since last we appealed to you, is confirming our prediction that, in the inexorable operation of time and conscience, the truth of our innocence would emerge.

EVIDENCE recently discovered reveals proof positive, short of recantations by the Greenglasses, the prosecution witnesses-in-chief—the one, imprisoned, under the aegis of the government; the other, free, under the constant threat of possible indictment for her admitted capital crime—that a case was constructed against us on a pyramid of lies. This new evidence should, at the very least, persuade you that doubt of our guilt is now so aggravated that good conscience demands that we live.

We submitted proof to the courts that Greenglass was said by his own wife, to have a "tendency to hysteria" and, from her knowledge of him since he was 10 years old, to "say things were so even if they were not."

We submitted documentary evidence to show that David Greenglass, trapped by his own misdeeds, hysterical with fear for his own life and that of Ruth, his wife, fell back on his life-long habit of lying, exploited by his shrewd-minded and equally guilty wife, to fabricate, bit by bit, a monstrous tale that has sent us, his own flesh and blood, down a long and terrible path toward death.

We submitted proof to show that David Greenglass stole uranium from Los Alamos, in a venture concededly unconnected with us. This fact both he and Ruth concealed at the trial, to avoid destruction of their claim that they were pawns in our hands and to cloak their independent motivation to bargain with the government for the "cooperation" which incriminated us and saved them.

In fact, who knows the real crime of the Greenglasses that moved David to the dreadful penance of sending his own sister to her death. For on his apprehension, we showed, he admitted he lied to the authorities about the "espionage" material he gave to Gold.

But that his trial testimony against us resulted from the later fabrications of his animal desire to preserve himself and his wife, the mother of his children, is evident from our new proof

that at first, he incriminated neither of us, nor mentioned that the crime committed was "the crime worse than murder": the theft of the "secret" of the atom bomb.

We submitted actual physical evidence (the missing console table), never produced in court against us, to show the Greenglasses and the government collaborated to bring into the trial false testimony that we had in our home an expensive console table, given to us by the "Russians," and equipped for micro-filming purposes. The table itself belies the Greenglass testimony. It is not a specially constructed table, but one bought by us at R. H. Macy's for about \$21, as we testified at our trial.

We submitted documentary evidence to show the unconscionable quid pro quo, for the Greenglasses' testimony implicating us. Here, where we face death, the government offered first that neither of the Greenglasses should even be charged with crime. The brazenness of the "deal" was transparent. The proposal changed in form but not in substance. Ruth, the wife, would go free and David, although to be named as a defendant, would receive no penalty.

Finally, only after the suspicions of our attorney that this filthy bargain was in the making were revealed in open court, did the government, to save face, first propose that David Greenglass might be required to serve some prison term. The sordid "deal," all know, has been fulfilled: Ruth is free; David may soon be; we are in the Death House.

WE ASKED the courts to overturn the scandalous convictions, conceived in fraud and consummated in perjury. But the disposition we received was summary. Our right to an open trial of our proof was frustrated. We were foreclosed from the opportunity to expose the fraud and perjury. We were prevented from exhausting our appellate remedies. We were accorded only the trappings but not the substance of justice.

Can our deaths, hastened by the assumed blindness of those who refuse to see the travesty, exonerate American justice where history will resurrect the unburied doubts?

The present mirrors the future. Never before have more people, in all lands and in all walks of life, been so shaken as by our imminent fate. Our inhuman sentences of death have already produced a traumatic shock to the moral senses of the world.

WORLD'S VOICES

If you will not hear our voices, hear the voices of the world.

Hear the Pope: who spoke three times in the name of Christian compassion. Hear his Cardinal in France who is passionately hoping that our lives be spared in the name of 'charity and peace.' Listen to the pleas of 3,000 of our Protestant ministers beseeching in the name of God; the Rabbis of France, 'in the very name of our common ideal of justice and generosity.'

Hear the great and the humble: from Einstein, whose name is legend, to the tyros in the laboratories of Manchester; from struggling students at Grenoble to Oxford professors; from the world-famous movie directors of Rome to the bit players of London; from the dock workers at Liege to the cotton spinners of India; from the peasants of Italy to

the philosophers of Israel; from Mauriac, the Nobel literature, to reporters in Mexico City; from the stenographers of Rotterdam to the transport workers of England; from the auto workers of Detroit to the auto workers of Paris; from Nexo of Denmark to Sequieros of Mexico to Seghers of Germany to Duhamel of France; from Australia to Argentina; from Uruguay to Sweden; from Cuba to Canada to New Zealand.

Read the tons of petitions, letters, postcards, stacked high in your filing rooms, from the plain and gentle-folk of our land. They marched before your door in such numbers as never before, as have their brothers and sisters in London, Paris, Melbourne, Buenos Aires, Ottawa, Rome. They ask you not to orphan our two young boys. They ask you in the name of the conscience of the world, in the name of humanity, brotherhood and peace to spare our lives.

Hear the great and humble for the sake of America.

DO NOT hear only our accusers in the Department of Justice whom the law makes advisers to you on our right to clemency. Does not their self-interest to secure the challenged verdict, by our deaths, tarnish their advice? Does not their conceded concealment from you of most persuasive pleas on our behalf impair the integrity of their counsel?

Let us recall John de Stogumber, the English chaplain of Shaw's "St. Joan," who had been one of the most bloodthirsty advocates of Joan's proposed burning, as he came rushing in from this "glorious" spectacle, overcome with remorse and sobbing like one demented:

"You do not know; you haven't seen; it is so easy to talk when you don't know. You madden yourself with words; you damn yourself because it feels grand to throw oil on the flaming hell of your own temper. But when it is brought home to you, when you see the thing you have done; when it's blinding your eyes, stifling your nostrils, tearing your heart—then, then—Oh, God, take away this sight from me—Oh, Christ! deliver me from this fire that is consuming me—she cried to thee in the midst of it: Jesus! Jesus! Jesus! She is in thy bosom; and I am in hell for evermore."

We ask you, Mr. President, the civilized head of a civilized nation, to judge our plea with reason and humanity. And, remember, we are a father and a mother.

THE FOREGOING was prepared by Emanuel H. Bloch, Esq., our attorney of 401 Broadway, New York City 13, New York.

We have read the same carefully and the statements made are true to the best of our knowledge and belief.

We request a commutation of our sentences or pardon.

We request that a hearing be granted before the President to present the issues for determination, and, in the event the present execution date does not permit time for full consideration of the issues, that a stay of execution be granted.

ETHEL ROSENBERG,
JULIUS ROSENBERG.

Plea by Legislative Rabbinate

A new group of leading orthodox Rabbis has wired an urgent appeal to President Eisenhower to commute the death sentence of the Rosenbergs.

The Associated Legislative Rabbinate of America, 259 W. 34 St., told Eisenhower:

"What gives us the deepest quiet is the fact that we are faced with the possibility that the first persons ever to be sentenced to

death in peacetime for this type of crime, conspiracy to commit espionage, shall be of Jewish faith. As Rabbis of the Jewish people we cannot but be aware of the tragic consequences that might result from the fact that unprecedently harsh sentence, the most extreme available to the court, should fall on two Jewish people."

The appeal recalled that the ancient judges, the Sanhedrin, always

sought to avoid being called the "death Sanhedrin" by avoiding death penalties.

The Rabbinate, which was officially invited by President Eisenhower to the inauguration, concluded that clemency would be an act of "wisdom." The appeal was signed Rabbi Dr. Abraham Lavsky, president; Rabbi Eliezer David Berl, vice-president; and Rabbi Samuel Weisberg, administrator.

ABOUT A 'SENSE OF VALUES'

By LESTER RODNEY

THE NEW YORK TIMES in an editorial Tuesday entitled "The Chinese Offensive" calls it "as brutal as it is unnecessary." It says "We went into the truce talks in the first place with no motive except to save needless killing," and concluded "It is precisely this basic difference in the sense of values that makes all our relations with the Communists so incredibly difficult."

The Times is not really con-

cerned with the saving of needless killing in Korea. If it were, WHY HASN'T IT COME OUT IN SUPPORT OF THE SANE AND HUMANE OFFER OF A CEASE FIRE WHILE NEGOTIATIONS GO ON, an offer made over a year ago by the Chinese and Koreans and still standing, an offer rejected repeatedly by our big brass. (Nor, of course, does the Times

(Continued on Page 4)

CP Brief Filed With Regents

Advocating the Declaration of Independence has become ground for banning teachers from the school system under the Feinberg Law, it was charged yesterday in a brief submitted to the Board of Regents by John J. Abt, counsel for the Communist Party.

The brief is in reply to one offered last month by Bruce Bromley, special counsel to the Regents, urging the Board of Regents proscribe the Communist Party and discharge all its members from the school system. The matter will be argued orally June 25 before the full Board of Regents in Albany.

Simon W. Gerson, legislative chairman, and George Blake Charney, labor secretary, of the New York CP will join Abt in the arguments before the Board.

Discussion of the Declaration of Independence arose out of testimony at hearings held by a subcommittee of the Regents. A Communist witness testified that the Communist Party teaches and advocates, in the Lincoln phrase, that the people have a right, a constitutional right to amend or abolish their form of government. The statement was used by Lincoln in his first inaugural address, and is a paraphrase of the Declaration of Independence.

This statement, Bromley charged in his brief, proves the Communists advocate the unrestricted right of revolution.

Abt, in the brief submitted yesterday, replied:

"It is indeed a tragic commentary on our times that counsel for the Board of Regents of the State of New York has the temerity to urge that advocacy of the principles of the Declaration of Independence is grounds for proscribing the CPUSA and barring teachers from the public schools. This is indeed a flagrant example of McCarthyism which ostensibly confines its attacks to Communists, but in fact proscribes all those who teach and advocate the democratic principles upon which our nation is founded."

East Side Mothers Talk About Rosenbergs

By VIRGINIA GARDNER

In the lower East Side neighborhood where Ethel and Julius Rosenberg resided, persons picked at random for interviews agreed, when they expressed any opinion, on one thing: all were glad a stay of execution was granted.

Many shades of opinion were expressed in regard to their guilt or innocence. But the one person who declared flatly she believed them guilty, was also glad Justice Douglas granted the stay.

Displaying an afternoon newspaper extra with the streamer headline, "Rosenbergs Win Stay from Justice Douglas," a reporter first stopped men and women before a grocery near Market and Monroe Streets.

Here both men and women seemed reluctant to talk. "I can't read, I can't write," one older man said. And when the headline was read to him, he waved the reporter aside and went on.

One portly man of middle age deliberated, said carefully: "If they are guilty, they should have the full punishment. But if there

is any doubt about their guilt, they should be granted a stay. Justice Douglas found there was some doubt, so he did right."

After three women, parking their children in baby buggies, looked at the headline, then declined to comment, an older woman was stopped. She had been a neighbor of the Rosenbergs, resided in their unit in Knickerbocker Village, but just knew the mother "as any other mother." Puffing her cheeks out, she said she knew the children since they were babies. She talked at length, but cogly.

"America is the finest country in the world," he said. "I am from Russia. But what difference is it if I say they are guilty or innocent? How do I know? I'm only a simple housewife."

She hinted darkly, "Not everyone's honest," but would not amplify the remark.

"But," she wound up, "if you ask me am I sorry they are not going to be killed, no. I believe in people living. I didn't know his mother, but how she must feel."

"Go," she said, "and talk to the women sunning their children in

the playground on Cherry St., opposite Knickerbocker Village. They know better than I."

Following her suggestion, the reporter visited the playground. One woman refused to say what she thought. She lived outside of KV, and said she didn't read the papers much.

Two women seated together were approached. The younger, watching a baby, was wary. "It's all right," she said. "I guess he (Justice Douglas) knows what he's doing. He must believe they should have a new trial."

The other was more positive. "If they can get another trial, they should be allowed to go. After all, they have children. They should be allowed to bring them up, if there is any doubt about their guilt."

"I know I cannot imagine being parted from mine. I've had plenty of grief, with a child with rheumatic fever, but I have my children, and that's what's important."

A woman giving her baby a bottle said: "I can't imagine anyone not being glad they're given a

stay. Everyone must be glad who is humane. I don't believe in capital punishment, anyway. I haven't much time to read, and don't know about the merits of the case, but the stay is the important thing."

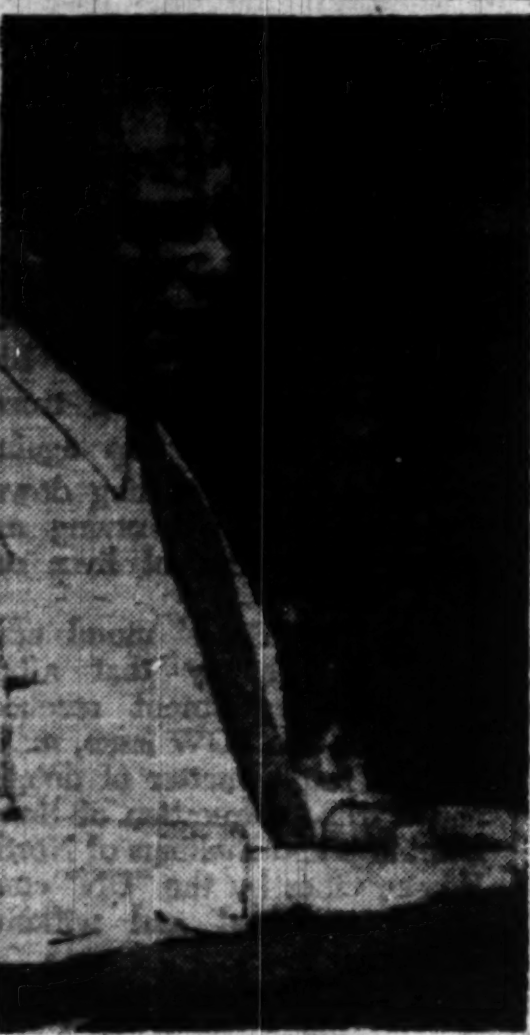
Four women were seated together on a bench, two younger women, and two over middle age. "I understand there is a legal question, there is doubt," said one of the older women.

"They're said to have a whole slew of new evidence," said one younger woman. "They should have a right to present it. Otherwise it might be another Sacco and Vanzetti case."

The other younger woman, a beautiful Italian woman, with a baby, spoke just as positively. "I don't feel there's any doubt. I think they're guilty. I just say I'm sorry they're parents."

"But David Greenglass perjured himself," the other young woman said hotly. "And it was his word that put his sister where she is."

"As a human being I say they (Continued on Page 8)



GROTEWOHL

East Berlin Rioting Laid To Fascists, Foreign Agents

(See Editorial, Page 5)

Premier Otto Grotewohl of the German Democratic Republic yesterday laid the disorders in East Berlin at the door of "provocateurs and fascist agents of foreign countries." Wire service reports of the disorders were unverified as to detail and extent. Martial law was reportedly ordered by Soviet Military Commander Maj. Gen. Dibrova.

The reported disorders of Wednesday followed a demonstration of workers on Tuesday protesting a 10 percent increase in working norms, which was then revoked by the East German Socialist Unity Party. Along with this development, Deputy Premier Walter Ulbricht told a conference of party officials that "we must now increase the initiative and the sense

of responsibility of the working masses."

"This is only possible if self-criticism and criticism from below is exercised," Ulbricht said. "So far, criticism from above has been the main kind. It is the right and the duty of party members to criticize even the leaders of the party."

Ulbricht appealed for "an atmosphere of freedom."

In revoking the 10 percent increase in work norms, the Socialist Unity Party declared that the "administrative" raising of the norms was an error, "since such a step should be taken only on the basis of conviction and volition."

The party urged the workers "to unite around the party and the Government and to unmask the hostile provocateurs who seek to bring discord and confusion to the ranks of the working class."

Finnish-American Parley Asks End Of Walter Act

ASTORIA, Ore., June 17. (FP).—The annual spring festival of the Finnish-American Cultural Societies' northwest chapters here called on Sen. Wayne L. Morse (Ind.-Ore.) to launch a movement for repeal of the McCarran-Walter Act.

Among deportation victims of this law, a resolution said, are 11 Oregonians and of these, "three have been hounded to their deaths through heart failure and suicide."

Seattle Metal Strikers Win Wage Boosts

SEATTLE, June 17 (FP).—AFL metal trades workers won substantial gains in Puget Sound up-town shops in the longest strike in the industry's history here. The strike ended after locals 79 and 289, International Association of Machinists, voted to accept a new employer offer.

Some 3,500 machinists and 6,500 other craftsmen hammered out a 12c hourly across-the-board wage pattern in more than six weeks on the picketlines. Settlements brought journeyman pay for all trades to \$2.15 an hour.

Local 79, key local in the strike, voted 835 to 143 to accept an employer offer providing for continuation of a \$2.65 scale for field work in 15 independent shops which had the provision previously. Local 79 also won fire insurance for costly tool kits.

The settlement hiked hourly pay to \$1.78 for helpers, \$1.95 for specialists, \$2.15 for journeymen and \$2.45 for tool and die makers.

Molders, welders, blacksmiths, boilermakers and other crafts struck April 2 along with the machinists. The other crafts won satisfactory new agreements earlier but respected IAM picketlines an additional two weeks.

Strike Ties Up Ships in Ports On Eastern and Gulf Coasts

By ELIHU S. HICKS

Enforcing the traditional "no contract-no work" principle, members of the CIO National Maritime Union yesterday tied up shipping throughout the Eastern and Gulf coasts yesterday. The walkout became fully effective at 12:30 a.m. yesterday, after a 24-hour extension of the deadline expired.

Dozens of ships were already tied up, including nine passenger and cargo vessels in New York, one tanker in Portland, Me.; 10 cargo ships and tankers at Philadelphia; and nine ships in Baltimore. The U. S. Lines United States, scheduled to leave for Newport News, Va., yesterday, was among those tied up in N. Y.

Federal mediator Frank Brown was said to be attempting yesterday to bring both together.

Maritime laws prohibit stoppages in foreign ports or at sea, but as ships return to "home" ports, new crews refuse to sign up until there is a contract in force. Eventually, if the strike continues, some 750 ships with 43,000 workers will be affected.

RANK AND FILE VIEWS

A leaflet issued by the NMU Rank and File Committee was distributed throughout the N. Y. port yesterday, calling for "full mobilization of the membership for militant action for our original demands and for the defense of our union." The leaflet was sharply critical of "our negotiating committee (the national officers)" for dropping key demands "without any authorization from the membership."

One of the central demands of the Rank and File Committee was

for hiring of relief crews while ships are in port, so the regular sailing crews can have more time on the beach and more jobs are provided. Among the other "key demands" which the leaflet accused the leadership of leaving out were "longer vacation periods," "increased manning schedules," and "improved working conditions in all three departments (engine, deck and stewards)."

The union has announced that ships declared to be carrying "essential" military cargoes would be permitted to sail. These ships, the union spokesman said, would have to carry 100 percent "essential" cargoes, not "80 percent bananas and 20 percent pistols." The Army

and Navy have agreed to supply the union with a list of "essential" ships, which will be cleared through union vice-president Hubert B. Warner.

Wire President

The executive board of People's Artists sent the following telegram to President Eisenhower:

"Grave doubts on verdict and sentence in Rosenberg case compel our appeal for extension of executive clemency. Death of Rosenbergs in hysteria and vengeance would shame America before the world. Urge you accept offer of Dr. Urey for presentation of vital evidence."

Cease-Fire Line Reported Completed

PANMUNJOM, Korea, June 17.—The Peking Radio said today work apparently has been completed on a cease-fire line in preparation for an early signing of a Korean war armistice.

The broadcast said liaison officers last night were inspecting jointly what could be the site for the actual armistice signing ceremony next to the conference house.

Peking Radio said staff officers worked 11 hours until almost mid-

night yesterday and assistants were seen making tracings, the broadcast said. Then staff officers came together briefly to write on the maps, presumably initialing them.

The Radio recalled that the last time the truce teams drew a cease-fire line, in November, 1951, they agreed it would change according to actual battlefield positions if no armistice were signed in 30 days.

"This time," it added, "the fixing of the military demarcation line would mean the agreed line would be a cease-fire line along which fighting will stop 12 hours after the armistice agreement is signed."

Top-level truce negotiators held a 20-minute meeting and recessed subject to recall by either side. Staff officers were going ahead with mapping the demilitarized zone. This zone will consist of a no-man's land a mile and a quarter wide

on each side of the cease-fire line.

A Moscow Radio broadcast yesterday reaffirmed the Chinese and Korean position that all foreign troops must be withdrawn from Korea after an armistice is signed.

Deputy Chinese Premier Kuo Mo Jo was quoted as saying all foreign troops must be withdrawn from the peninsula "in order to realize the peaceful unification of Korea."

By WILLIAM Z. FOSTER

ONE OF THE most striking developments of the "cold war," and one highly embarrassing to arrogant Wall Street imperialists, has been wide mass use of the sharp slogan, "Yankee Go Home," in various forms. This cry is heard in all the continents of the earth: in Europe and Australia hardly less than in Asia, Africa, and Latin America. Everywhere the representatives of Wall Street imperialism are being unceremoniously invited by masses of the peoples to get out and stay out.

Never was there such a wide mass ideological campaign as this. The slogan "Yankee Go Home" has run like wildfire among the many peoples who are having their democratic rights, and independence trampled upon by the Wall Street would-be conquerors. It is directed against the billionaire rulers of America; not the masses of the American people.

The universality of the slogan's



application is to be explained because it hits the bull's eye of what's the matter with the world—American imperialist aggression—and it also prescribes the needed basic remedy, namely, that the U.S. invaders of their countries should go back home where they belong.

Wendell Willkie remarked after his trip around the world several years ago that everywhere he went he found the peoples friendly to the United States. This feeling was largely a reflection of the liberal Roosevelt policies, which evoked a democratic response on a world scale. But now the situation is vastly changed: Willkie's "reservoir of good feeling for America" has almost completely evaporated, and in its place, as even bourgeois observers have to admit, has grown up a wide and bitter anti-American (i.e., anti-Wall Street), feeling. This finds its most dramatic expression in the slogan, "Yankee Go Home."

THE DEEP WAVE of hostility towards our country now

to be found all over the world in capitalist as well as Socialist countries, is the natural result of the Truman Doctrine, Marshall plan, NATO, Japanese treaty, atombomb diplomacy, building of air bases all over the world, and the fact that the U.S. now has its troops located in 47 countries. McCarthyism has also done its share to create mass fear and hatred of American imperialism, and so has the present attempt legally to lynch the Rosenbergs. If this innocent couple are electrocuted, the world wave of anti-U.S. sentiment will rise swiftly to new heights.

The "Yankee Go Home" movement exists not only in those countries, as in Asia, Africa, and Latin America, where the U.S. has long practiced the grossest imperialist exploitation and oppression; but also in those lands supposed to be military allies of this country. Britain is dripping with it; so are France, Italy, Western Germany, and other capitalist countries of Western Europe. This is because the peoples of those coun-

tries, in great masses, see their peace, freedom and welfare threatened by the aggressiveness of American imperialism.

To them the U.S. presents a dangerous threat of war and fascism. These peoples are demonstrating that they are not to be bought by Washington subsidies—the 40 billion American dollars put into post-war Europe has been poured down a rat-hole.

EVERYWHERE U.S. big officials, who are arrogantly cluttering up countries where they are unwelcome, are insulted by the "Yankee Go Home" slogan, in its many open and subtle forms. One of their worst shocks came in South Korea during the anti-armistice demonstrations of the past week. These were cooked up by the puppet President Rhee, who expects therewith to wangle some blackmail from the United States; but deep down in these masses was a strong anti-American imperialism sentiment, and for the usual reasons. Hence, "Yankee Go Home" was

to be heard on all sides in South Korea, until Rhee's police put a clamp on it.

An important phase of the "Yankee Go Home" slogan is that it not only expresses the sentiments of peoples abroad, but it also dovetails with those of the American people. The workers and other democratic masses of the American people want their sons to remain in their own country and resent their being abroad as soldiers, whether to Korea or elsewhere. This, too, is the general sentiment of American soldiers who are now spread out in foreign countries in the four quarters of the earth—they want to come home.

The wide extension of the "Yankee Go Home" agitation is a clear warning to Wall Street imperialists that their program of world conquest is foredoomed to failure. The peoples of the world are on the march to peace, democracy and Socialism, and they will never put on the yoke of Wall Street. Let those elements beware who dare to violate the democratic will of the world's masses now being expressed by the historically significant slogan, "Yankee Go Home."

SINCE LAST SUMMER'S convention of the National Association for the Advancement of Colored People, in Oklahoma City, there have occurred some significant changes in the U. S. A.

It was a tough fight in both the Democratic and Republican conventions for the NAACP to get FEPC plans adopted. The GOP plank was so ambiguous that it was meaningless. And finally with the election of Eisenhower, the country got a President who is outspokenly opposed to civil rights legislation, preferring, he says, to confer with state officials on what should be done about first class citizenship for all.

Looking at the program adopted at the Oklahoma City convention, the past year has not been a fruitful one for civil rights fighters.

The NAACP delegates called for repeal of U. S. Senate Rule 22 which allows the Dixiecrat bloc of senators to kill civil rights legislation before it comes to vote. Both Eisenhower and Taft have opposed ending the right of a Senate minority to talk proposed legislation to death.

OTHER NAACP'S TARGETS were passage of anti-poll tax and anti-lynching legislation; repeal of the Taft-Hartley Law, admittance of Hawaii and Alaska to the Union as new states. One resolve of the convention deserves special consideration: The call for strengthening the Civil Rights Section of the Department of Justice and the establishment of a permanent commission on civil rights.

Eisenhower has pushed the prospects of such a civil rights commission much further into the background, despite the many fine utterances of the President on the fight for first class citizenship for all. Instead of aiding Negroes in their fight for civil rights, it is known that Hoover's G-men have urged Negro NAACP members in southern cities to become stool-pigeons against white members.

In many sections of the South an atmosphere has been created in which a white person expressing a desire to fight the native racists is held to be tainted with an "un-American" or "subversive" ideology.

THERE WAS A FIGHT on the floor at Oklahoma City when the resolution endorsing the President's loyalty program came up for vote. A substitute motion was put before the delegates calling for a repeal of the entire loyalty program, and it received unexpected support. The substitute motion lost, but

On the Way

by Abner W. Berry

Eisenhower's Challenge To the NAACP Leadership

in the light of what the witch-hunt has done during the past year in curtailing the mass fight for civil rights, there will likely be more delegates opposing the loyalty program this year.

If, for no other reason, the delegates will have the knowledge that the Eisenhower loyalty program is already hitting Negroes. Government employees accused of disloyalty now must prove their loyalty or be fired. Any disgruntled racist may now finger a Negro government worker and if the Negro cannot prove to a prejudiced board that he is loyal (in other words, prove that he has NOT joined proscribed groups, etc.) then he is out, blacklisted by the Eisenhower loyalty formula.

Although the resistance to facism in South Africa had begun last year, there has developed since the last NAACP convention open warfare against the Africans by "white settlers" and colonialists from Tunisia to Capetown.

In the light of the fact that in Kenya, the British, as well as fascist Prime Minister Malan, in South Africa, are at war with Africans, the foreign policy resolutions of the NAACP convention may be changed slightly. And this is especially so because Malan is accusing the resisting Africans of "statutory Communism," aligning his racist objectives with those of his "cold war" partners—in the U.S.A.

IT IS ALSO BOUND to be recorded in the convention that the Eisenhower Administration, through Secretary of State John Foster Dulles, has gone on record as being against ratification of the United Nations Human Rights and Genocide conventions. And with the masses of the world pressing for peace and a settlement of all issues on a political and not a military basis, the NAACP peace resolution may be somewhat revised. For the Korean war may not be held this year to be, as last year's delegates stated it, "the best present way to peace."

And finally it will be harder this year for red-baiting to sound real. Not after the Me-

Carran-Walter Bill has been passed. Not after McCarthy has succeeded in shutting up so many mouths of civil rights supporters. Not after Attorney General Herbert Brownell has tagged as "subversive" many groups fighting to save the lives of framed Negroes and those pledged to support the African resisters to facism.

The NAACP meets this year under changed circumstances to those prevailing in 1952. It needs more the spirit of Roy Wilkins' words contained in his keynote address:

"... The hatebombs will fail ... because we are men and not children ... because we refuse to be hushed by the false and hysterical cry of 'communism'."

ABOUT A 'SENSE OF VALUES'

(Continued from Page 2)

point out that the Chinese offensive, if it discourages the proclaimed aim Rhee and his backers here to defy a truce and start the war up again, would in fact be nailing down the cease-fire and saving an enormous number of lives on both sides.

And The Times' moral editorial doesn't say that after the major agreement reached June 7 on the POW issue, making the rest a matter of details and a truce a question of time, bombings and shelling of North Korean cities by the "UN" continued unabated and without mercy!

In the fine print on page 2 of The Times, the United Nations official report boasted on June 7 of the battleship New Jersey destroying a "record number of buildings" at Wonsan. Planes "reported the entire area covered with smoke ... in the Pungdong area ... pilots destroyed six buildings."

The next day, the official "UN" report boasted of a night saturation raid by B-29s in the Pyongyang area and 14 more

superforts blasted Sinuiji, a city 14 miles from Manchuria. There were also boasts of destroying a dam, causing the flooding of North Korean farm lands. All this after the POW agreement.

If anyone bothered to read the North Korean communique June 9 same page, same paper, he would find a grim report of "inhabited areas of Pyongyang, Chungchon and Sunchun ... under bombing with 'many victims among the population, more than 200 dwelling houses and dugouts destroyed."

Dugouts are where the homeless Korean women and children huddle for survival against the "free world's" bombers.

Ousted Colombian Dictator Coming Here

BOGOTA, Colombia, June 17.—For mer president Laureano Gomez, overthrown in a bloodless revolution Saturday, will leave for the U. S. tomorrow, it was announced today by Maj. Gen. Alfredo Duarte, who succeeded the new president, Lt. Gen. Gustavo Rojas Pinilla, as chief of Colombian armed forces.

Reuther Bars Japan Labor Plan for World Peace Drive

WASHINGTON, June 17 (FP).—CIO president Walter P. Reuther has turned down a proposal by the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan (SOHYO) for a world peace campaign to be joined in by all labor organizations. The rejection was made public Monday.

Minoru Takano, secretary of SOHYO, wrote the CIO chief Feb. 15 proposing the following points as a basis for such a campaign:

"1—The Korean war is now 32 months old and its ravages and horrors constitute the reminder of a third world war not only for the Far East but also for all the world. The Korean truce negotiations, born out of the Malik remark of June, 1951, came to a deadlock over the POW exchange issue only to aggravate the situation, disheartening expectant peace-loving peoples.

"2—We have struggled against the danger of Japan's involvement in war and the deterioration of our people's living stand-

ards—all stemming from the rearmament program. Also we have looked upon the Korean people with deep sympathy. We, together with the peace-loving public in the country, have hoped for an early Korean settlement.

"3—However, U. S. President Eisenhower sharply came out with denaturalization of Formosa in implementation of the roll-back policy. This signifies his dangerous attempt to make 'Asians fight against Asians' since it serves to expand the war over Asia. It springs the fear of death upon the workers and farmers all over Asia, and the danger of lowered living resulting from arms expansion efforts upon the workers in western European countries.

"4. We are determined to fight against all reactionary policies, both domestic and foreign, in quest of an early recovery of world peace, demanding with all the peaceful forces in the country, 'No war in Asia' and 'Immediate cessation of Korean

battles."

"5. Representing all the peace-loving sections of our people, the third session of the SOHYO Councillors meeting hereby requests the trade unionists throughout the world to launch nationwide peace movements unitedly opposing the 'roll-back policy based on force' and calling for 'an immediate cease-fire in Korea.'"

Reuther wrote back March 23 that the CIO can find no basis for joining the Japanese workers in a world peace campaign.

"We reject with particular emphasis," he wrote, "Point 3 in your letter with the distorted meaning you give to the phrase 'Asians fight against Asians.' He laid the blame for continuing sotilities in Korea on the USSR, and predicted the Japanese labor organization would get similar responses from most other members of the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions.

SOHYO, with three million members, is the largest labor federation in Japan.

DANGEROUS NEW DOCK LAWS

THE SPECIAL SESSIONS of the New York and New Jersey legislatures called to pass anti-racketeering legislation affecting the waterfronts may prove very dangerous to the entire labor movement of the two states. True, the joint proposals prepared by Governors Dewey and Driscoll have modified some of the original recommendations of the New York State Crime Commission to "appease" George Meany, president of the AFL, and other critics. But the basic danger to the labor movement remains in those proposals.

The Crime Commission has clearly indicated by its recommendations that it was more interested in using the disgraceful situation in the port of New York to curb the labor movement on basic rights than to hit at the racketeers.

The mass picket line of longshoremen before the Dewey hearings recently and the testimony of Meany and others have rightly put the anti-labor label upon those recommendations. The modifications of those proposals show that the Dewey and associates are not yet ready to ignore labor entirely. It is now proposed that such terms of hiring as the employers and labor would negotiate next month would be applied in the projected state controlled employment information centers; that a worker would not be required to testify against himself; that the prescribed rules for unions would not apply to ALL unions but would be made specifically for the waterfront.

But the basic feature, establishing state control and the virtual authority to supplant the basic functions of a union, is retained. Once that beachhead is established in law, the employers, who are enthusiastically for it, will have something to build upon. They will always be able to amend the code to take in more territory and have it apply to more unions.

There is only one real service that the State can render in the waterfront situation—the vigorous and speedy prosecution of the criminals. As Meany told the Dewey hearing, no matter what kind of a setup is established, there will be no change if the same people run the waterfront unions and shipping companies.

Freed of racketeers, the union and employers can agree on terms for a hiring system through collective bargaining as had been done in thousands of other situations. Labor should tell the state to keep its hands off collective bargaining and union rights.

ADENAUER'S TRUMP CARD

IN RECENT DAYS the Soviet Union and the German Democratic Republic carried out a number of measures in Eastern Germany which the Soviet organ, Tagliche Rundschau, frankly admitted were "aimed at the great goal of reunification of the German people in a united national German state."

These measures stood in marked contrast to the conspicuous absence of similar deeds on the part of the western powers and the Adenauer government.

Indeed, they served to focus world attention—especially West German attention—on the fact that Washington and Bonn had a policy diametrically opposed to reunification, a policy of the permanent dismemberment of Germany and the indefinite occupation of West Germany.

The conservative West German press, such as the Frankfurter Allgemeine Zeitung and Die Welt of Hamburg, greeted the Soviet and East German measures as steps toward reunification, giving weight to proposals for a four-power conference.

Obviously, the position of Adenauer, his American patrons, and other diehard opponents of German unity was seriously weakened, and at a time when campaigning for the late August elections had already begun.

These forces have now attempted to strike back. They have utilized "Project X" agents and Adenauer's espionage network in Eastern Germany to exploit grievances of some of the German people, arising from administrative errors which both the Soviet organ and the German Democratic Republic admitted.

Yesterday they played their trump card—staging a violent demonstration against the Soviet authorities and the government.

But such provocations, though they have been given a favorable "press" in the U. S., cannot divert the German people from their goal of unity and independence. They will be rebuffed by the masses of both the East and West zones.

And this will be a good thing for us Americans also. Because our own vital national interests require the reunification of the German people in a united national German state.



The Coming NAACP Parley

By PETTIS PERRY

THE 44th NATIONAL Convention of the National Association of Colored People will go into session in St. Louis Tuesday.

It would be well to take a glance at the national and international picture as this convention shapes up. It is within this framework that the progressive forces, many of whom have had a negative and sectarian approach to the NAACP, should begin to see what are the favorable factors creating the possibilities for broad united struggle to be unfolded at the convention and to be developed after the convention.

If we take the international picture, the merciless and ruthless war waged against Korea by the ruling class of our country is now terminating. If a truce in Korea is finally achieved and if the peace forces on a world scale push more and more for negotiations to resolve international differences, the tension on a world scale will considerably lessen. This does not mean that the war danger will have ceased. But it does mean that the progressive forces in all fields have the possibility for unfolding the broadest unity on the fight for peace and on domestic questions.

While the curtain appears to be falling on the Korean stage, the bloodshed and undeclared terroristic campaign by British imperialism, with the full support of Wall Street imperialism, sweeps through the African continent. The Negro people of our country are greatly concerned with the developments in Africa, as they are in the genocidal warfare against the colored colonial peoples in Asia. True, Africa is much nearer to them in Asia. Yet taken together it provides for the development of a broad peace movement in Negro life.

On the domestic front since the last convention of the NAACP, McCarthyism and McCarranism have risen to unprecedented heights. The success of these reactionary forces would bring fascism unmistakably to the United States. This in turn would greatly complicate the abilities and possibilities for the Negro people to develop further their whole movement in the fight for freedom and democracy.

Just as the peace movement on a world scale has grown immeasurably and is now beginning to have its effect, the broad coalition that is shaping up against McCarthyism can have great positive results. This, of course, will require still greater unity on the part of labor, the Negro people and all people.

IT IS WITHIN this framework that one must view the significance of the NAACP convention.

The NAACP in the past period has been pushing the question of jobs, FEPC, the right of Negroes to enter schools in the South. On the latter question it has achieved some measure of success. The question of jobs and FEPC will become just as great, if not a greater issue in the immediate period ahead. If the ruling class with its war economy did not break its back to guarantee job opportunities for the Negro people, it will be inclined to do far less in the coming period if the Korean war ends. This would become the excuse for the ruling class to say that there are no job opportunities.

Yet the stark facts are that the U.S. under Truman, and now under President Eisenhower, has what is known as contract compliance. Had this been enforced, jobs for Negroes could have been substantially increased. But the lack of its enforcement proves unmistakably that the Truman administration, and now the Eisenhower administration, had no desire for its full realization.

Many of the progressive forces have had a negative attitude and still have, to the NAACP because of the policies pursued by a few top leaders who support the war policy of the Administration. They tend to confuse the position of the leadership with the broad masses in and around the NAACP, and thus have separated themselves from the movement as a whole.

To confuse these two vastly distinct elements is as though one would take every bump in the road for the main highway. Beyond a doubt, the Negro masses, whether in the NAACP or outside it, want jobs and economic security, want better housing, want an end to police frameups, want an end to legal and illegal lynching of the Negro people.

They look upon the NAACP as the main channel through which this can be achieved. Unless this is taken into account, then a very serious mistake can easily be made that will lead to the separation of the progressive forces from the masses following the NAACP.

IT IS TO BE HOPED that at the convention the progressive forces will not only be present but will constructively help to evolve the best possible program for the coming period, that they will, as always, work untiringly and devotedly for the realization

of this program. The elements of such a program, it seems to me, should include FEPC with teeth in it; the demand that the President should unreservedly enforce the contract compliance; that jimcrow in Washington should be immediately eliminated; greater speed in more fully unfolding the abolition of jimcrow in the schools of the country; that there should be a full fledged movement developed to halt the legal lynching of the Negro people.

It would be an error, it seems to me, if the convention would close its eyes to the menace of McCarthyism. There is doubt that the delegates who will attend this convention will speak out in no uncertain terms on this question.

Similarly, it seems to me that the question of Africa could be viewed as a serious question confronting the Negro people, and deserves consideration by the delegates.

COMMUNISTS have always insisted that since the NAACP is an organization which the Negro people regard as their chief medium in the fight for civil rights, everything possible should be done to help in strengthening this organization, contrary to the lies and slanders of the enemies of the Negro people, and even some of those who may be in leading positions in the NAACP, to the effect that we want to dominate the organization, or to infiltrate the organization. These slanders can be most effectively defeated if everything possible is done to help to build and strengthen the organization, to help fight for its general program, to help bring to it the broadest possible support.

This is a crucial time at which the NAACP convention is taking place. Therefore the policies adopted, the activities developed after the convention will determine to an important degree how the drive towards reaction, fascism and war in this country will be halted.

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THOUSANDS IN LONDON PICKET U. S. EMBASSY

LONDON, June 17.—Thousands of Londoners took possession of Grosvenor Square Sunday afternoon to let the tenants of No. 1—the American Embassy—know their demand for justice for Julius and Ethel Rosenberg. Streaming in from a great meeting in Hyde Park, the column grew till it stretched along three sides of Grosvenor Square.

Canadian student D. H. Hall, assistant secretary of the National Rosenberg Defence Committee, led a deputation which handed in a resolution. He was told it would be passed to the Ambassador.

The great column marched round and round the square, chanting: "Stop McCarthy—the Rosenbergs shall not die."

"Who says save the Rosenbergs? The railwaymen!" they shouted. "Who says save the Rosenbergs? The Pope! Who says save the Rosenbergs? The Transport and General Workers Union!"—and so on through the long list of people and organizations who have demanded clemency.

The demonstrators laid a wreath on the Roosevelt monument with the inscription:

"That Roosevelt's ideals shall live—the Rosenbergs must not die. We look forward to a world founded on four essential freedoms—freedom of speech, freedom of worship, freedom from want, freedom from fear.—Franklin D. Roosevelt."

A policeman watching the demonstration

voiced everyone's opinion when he said: "This is the biggest thing I've ever seen here."

The Rev. Stanley Evans told the meeting in the park: "If everyone in the next three days were determined not only to act himself but to make his friends, colleagues and workmates act too, then I tell you we can save the Rosenbergs."

Miss Monica Whately, the well-known Catholic, said that the American government had not only released bloodstained war criminals guilty of the death of six million people in concentration camps, but had also given them back huge sums of money and important positions.

"I refuse to believe that the Rosenbergs deserve a more terrible fate than these," she said amid cheers.

After the demonstration police arrested four people, including a boy of 16, accusing two of them of obstruction and two of insulting behavior.

Appeals from all over Britain to save the intended judicial murder of the Rosenbergs mounted during the weekend.

Telegrams, letters and petitions went both to the U. S. Embassy in London and direct to President Eisenhower.

The National Executive of the Association of Engineering and Shipbuilding Draughtsmen has unanimously passed a resolution urging clemency.

A 50-strong deputation went to the U. S. Embassy from a London conference of 250 shop stewards held under the auspices of the Confederation of Shipbuilding and Engineering Unions, London District.

Their plea for clemency pointed out that each delegate held credentials of one of the 37 unions affiliated to the Confederation and that between them they spoke for 250,000 workers.

Brentford and Chiswick Trades Council has sent a telegram of protest to the American Ambassador in London. So has Cannon and District Trades Council.

Protests from Amalgamated Engineering Union branches included Weiling No. 2, Finchley No. 2, Southall No. 6, Hammersmith and Paddington. Over 100 Kingston District AEU shop stewards at their quarterly meeting made an unanimous appeal for clemency.

Gladstone Park No. 2 AEU branch wired President Eisenhower.

The Electrical Trades Union branches in Bethnal Green and Cambridge, and the Amalgamated Society of Woodworkers in Raynes Park and in Cambridge joined the protests.

Firth Brown, Sheffield, shop stewards' committee sent a resolution to the American Embassy calling for clemency.

CONGREGATION ACTS

After the morning service at Thaxted, Essex, the congregation queued to sign a petition to President Eisenhower.

Two rabbis and a Catholic priest are among the latest Londoners to sign petitions for clemency.

They are Rabbi I. Zwebner, of London, W.9; Rabbi I. Levy, of Hampstead; and the Rt. Rev. Mgr. William O'Grady, of the Church of St. George and Our Lady, Walthamstow.

Douglas

(Continued from Page 1)

Court Justices, when they have already recessed for the summer, to act on the action of a fellow justice.

Late today the Justice Department filed papers with the clerk's office in the Supreme Court calling on Vinson to convene a special term of the Supreme Court. The court went into summer recess Monday. It was not expected there would be any action on the Justice Department's petition before tomorrow.

Court aides said it was customary for the Chief Justice to consult the other justices before calling a special term. Five justices were reported to be in town and available—Vinson, Jackson, Clark, Burton and Black. The offices of Justices Frankfurter and Reed said they had left but can return soon.

Douglas has already left for the Pacific northwest, and Justice Minton is also away. Only six justices, however, are required for a court quorum.

In Congress, there were denunciations of Douglas from reactionary Republicans and Dixiecrats. One Dixiecrat, Rep. W. M. Wheeler, of Georgia, introduced a resolution to impeach Douglas. He was applauded from the Republican side of the House and by some Democrats.

Rep. Emanuel Celler, ranking Democrat on the House Judiciary Committee, said Wheeler's resolution was "undue and unwarranted interference with the procedure of the courts."

"Disappointment" at the stay was also expressed by the head of the House Un-American Committee, Harold B. Velde (R-Ill.).

Velde said he would also urge Vinson to reconvene the court to overrule Douglas.

There was jubilation among the clemency marchers who have been walking before the White House since Sunday, 24 hours a day.

Later Wheeler introduced a companion resolution calling upon the Judiciary Committee to investigate whether Douglas has been guilty of any high crimes or misdemeanor.

Some members of the House Judiciary Committee, which would have to consider such a resolution, expressed doubts as to its propriety. They said Douglas' action may be unprecedented but it was perfectly legal. Others, however, indicated they would like to find a way to support impeachment proceedings.

Cries of frustration were also uttered on the Senate side. Sen. Willis Smith, Dixiecrat of North Carolina, a member of the Jenner

withhunting committee, said he was "very disappointed." Sen. John Bricker (R-O) said it was "incredible."

Douglas' decision was not based on the petition of the Rosenbergs' attorneys, Emanuel H. Bloch, John K. Finerty and Prof. Malcolm Sharp. It was based on the petition of attorneys Fyke Farmer, of Nashville, Tenn., and Daniel Marshall, of Los Angeles. This latter petition, introduced in behalf of Edelman, a private citizen of Los Angeles, contended the death sentence was illegal under the Atomic Energy Act of 1946.

In his order, Douglas said Bloch's application for a stay "does not present points substantially different from those which the court has already considered.... While I differed with the court and thought the case should have been reviewed, the court has spoken and I bow to its decision. Although I have the power to grant a stay, I could not do so responsibly on grounds the court has already rejected."

NEW GROUNDS

The new grounds submitted by Farmer and Marshall, however, present another situation, Douglas said. "I cannot agree that it is a frivolous point or without substance," he stated.

"It is also important," he added, "that before we allow human lives to be snuffed out, we be sure—emphatically sure—that we act within the law. If we are not sure, there will be lingering doubts to plague the conscience after the event."

Douglas pointed out that the jury in the Rosenberg trial made no recommendation for the death penalty, as required by the Atomic Energy Act of 1946, nor was it brought out that there was any "intent to injure the United States."

If no death penalty is recommended by the jury, then the maximum penalty is a \$20,000 fine and 20 years in prison. If there was only "reason to believe" that alleged action would hurt the U.S., then the maximum is \$10,000 fine and 10 years.

"If the Atomic Energy Act of 1946 is applicable to the prosecution of the Rosenbergs," the justice stated, "the district court unlawfully imposed the death sentence."

Douglas said this legal issue of whether the Atomic Energy Act is applicable "presents a considerable question" for the courts to decide. To the government's contention that the "overt acts" alleged took place before 1946, Douglas pointed out that the petitioner contended the "conspiracy alleged" started before passage of the act but continued after passage and therefore, "the lighter penalties of the new act apply."

STATE DEPT. ANTI-LABOR DOCUMENT HIT BY CIO

Daily Worker Washington Bureau

WASHINGTON, June 17.—John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State, today tried to ward off labor protests by claiming that a State Department anti-labor document issued to foreign journalists was released "in an unauthorized manner."

Dulles' claim was put forward in a letter to Jacob Potofsky, chairman of the CIO International Committee, who had blasted the document as "shockingly anti-labor" and demanded Dulles withdraw and disavow it. The document was issued by the foreign journalists' liaison staff of the State Department and was entitled "the Taft-Hartley Act."

The CIO today released Potofsky's protest and Dulles' reply. Potofsky said the document was filled with "false accusations, loose adjectives and anonymous criticisms... against American unions and their leaders."

Examples listed described CIO president Walter Reuther as "the most intemperate" critic of T-H, referred to "labor's monstrous power," asserted Truman hesitated to invoke a T-H injunction in the

1952 steel strike because of friendship for the late Philip Murray, and stated that union democracy is "more akin to the 'democracy' of fascism or Sovietism."

Another section of the document cited by Potofsky refers to the "overwhelming power of union leaders."

President Truman's action in the steel strike is described as "exaggerated stubbornness."

"Many voices, including that of the clergy, have been raised in recent months against the overwhelming power of union leaders," was another passage cited by Potofsky.

"These quotations, which could be multiplied, are sufficiently descriptive of the entire anti-labor tone and character of the document," wrote Potofsky.

Potofsky also pointed to a long list of factual errors on the Taft-Hartley Law that the authors of the State Department's document utilized to deliberately bolster their anti-labor tone.

The document has created a stir among labor leaders here. The AFL, too, protested against it.

Douglas stated that "a substantial portion of the case against the Rosenbergs related to acts in pursuance of the conspiracy which occurred after Aug. 1, 1946."

SERIOUS DOUBTS

"I have serious doubts," Douglas said, "whether this death sentence may be imposed for this offense except and unless a jury recommends it. The Rosenbergs should have an opportunity to litigate that issue."

He then ordered a stay of execution until the question of the applicability of the Atomic Energy Act can be determined in the district court and the Court of Appeals. If a further stay is needed after the issues are determined in the lower courts, he said, new application can be made to the Court of Appeals or to a member of the Supreme Court.

Bloch said the next step under Douglas' order would be to take the case to the New York Federal District Court. He said it could take a year for final decision.

Bloch's associate, Finerty, who was also a counsel in the Sacco and Vanzetti case, said the issue of the death penalty had been raised in the lower courts but counsel had not been able to get it before the Supreme Court.

HAIL DECISION

The National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case, which had been conducting the two-year fight to save the parents of two small children, greeted Douglas' decision as an action "in accordance with the highest tradition of American justice and patriotism. It comes as a result of two years of undaunted efforts by those who have labored to secure justice in the Rosenberg case."

Classified Ads

ROOM TO RENT

LARGE sunny room, elevator apt., Midtown, West Side Manhattan, Box 135, Daily Worker.

FOR SALE

FATHER'S DAY SPECIAL. Famous make Electric Shaver. Reg. \$23.50. Spec. \$15.97. Popular Pocket Lighter. Reg. \$5.50. Spec. \$3.67. Many other gifts available at comparable savings. Standard Brand Distributors, 143 Fourth Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) 30 minutes' free parking. CR 3-7819.

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CALL Hyacinth 8-7887 for sofa, reupholstered, refined, springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Comradely attention. Call mornings 9 to 1.

MOVING AND STORAGE

SPINER'S MOVING and pick-up service, city, country and occasional long distance jobs. UN 4-7197.

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MOVING, Storage, Long Distance, experienced furniture, piano movers. Many satisfied readers. Call Ed Wendell, JM 6-6096, Day-Night.

Shopper's Guide

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All kinds of insurance including automobile, fire, life, compensation, etc.	
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Eisenhower Softens Blast At Bookburning

WASHINGTON, June 17.—President Eisenhower, retreating on last Sunday's statement against bookburning told a news conference today that if the State Department is burning books that openly appeal to people of foreign countries to follow Communism, this was outside the field of which he was speaking. He added the Department could get rid of these books as it pleased.

He said he had not seen a State Department directive on books to American libraries abroad, but has asked Secretary of State John Foster Dulles to discuss it with him.

Aside from Communist propaganda, Eisenhower said he saw no reason why a merely controversial book should not be on American shelves abroad. He said he was speaking generally.

I have moved downstairs (Same bldg., street entrance)

76 EAST 11th ST.
(WEST OF B'WAY)

I want to thank all my customers for the wonderful response to the coat sale, of 100 pieces. I still have 42 left. Terrific buys — worth saving for next year. All from imported coats being shown. 1954 styles — \$295 to \$400. Worth 3-4.5 times the amount. I am able to sell them to you per yd. Plenty of cottons — silks. Mill Ends Imports, 76 E. 11 St. West of B'way — store entrance.

LAST SALE

on Imported Linens

The final clearance sale on imported Linens from the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, Poland, and Ireland will take place during the entire month of June. Avail yourself of this opportunity and save a lot of money.

LINEN DEPARTMENT

STANLEY THEATRE

7th Ave. bet. 41 & 42 Sts. Bring this coupon and get a minimum reduction of 10% on all items. Special reduction for organizations.

HELP SAVE THE ROSENBERGS Volunteers

URGENTLY NEEDED

Between 9 A.M. to 12 P.M.
by National Committee to Secure Justice in the Rosenberg Case

1050 Sixth Ave. (at 40th St.)
LO 4-9585

U. S. of 1953 on Trial Before World, As Was France During Dreyfus Case

Editor, Feature Section:

The other night CBS-TV carried as one of its "You Were There" drama series, the story of the Dreyfus case, half a century ago.

The parallel of this celebrated trial of an innocent man was striking. As CBS dramatized the story, arraigned against this Jewish officer of the French army were all the enemies of truth and progress—the general staff, the government, powerful newspapers.

Fighting valiantly for him, despite overwhelming odds, were a brave handful—Zola, Clemenceau, a few lawyers, a handful of French

democrats, sustained in their struggle by world public opinion.

Zola is tried and sentenced for his letter, "J'Accuse," in defense of Dreyfus—shades of Cedric Belfrage of The National Guardian, jailed for deportation for his fight for the Rosenbergs.

In one scene Zola and Clemenceau debate the Dreyfus case as Clemenceau asks Zola if the government would deliberately forge evidence to convict the innocent Dreyfus. Zola replied that the government would blot out the sun if it could.

One strong point made by Dreyfus' defenders is that not Dreyfus

but France is on trial in the eyes of the world, and his conviction on such patently forged evidence would brand France forever in the eyes of the world.

Although the government succeeds in convicting Dreyfus, the struggle all over the world finally defeats the enemies of truth and he is liberated. And it is in this that there lies the lesson for all of us: No matter how discouraged we might become, we cannot stop, not only for the sake of the Rosenbergs but our very souls. Continue the fight for the Rosenbergs—let the Zolas be our inspiration!

A READER.

PRESS HERE DOESN'T WANT FACTS ON USSR, SAYS EDITOR BACK FROM VISIT

One of the 10 American newspaper and radio editors who visited the Soviet Union recently has charged that there are editors in our country who do not seem to want the actual facts about the USSR to reach the American people. She is Rebecca F. Gross, editor of the Lock Haven (Pa.) Express. She made her charge in an article in the Bulletin of the American Society of Newspaper Editors. Excerpts of it were prominently reprinted by the Pittsburgh Post-Gazette, under a three-column head on the editorial page entitled:

"Reporting On Russia—Some Don't Seem to Want Facts."

Miss Gross opens her article as follows:

"Some of the reactions to our visit to Moscow, in the American press, have made me wonder whether some editorial minds in this country have not fallen into the same error the Russians have made, in their 'hate America' campaign."

(Nowhere in the reportage of any of the 10 editors was any evidence given of the actual existence of a "hate America" campaign.)

Excerpts from the remainder of Miss Gross' article:

"As journalists in Russia, what was our plain duty? Was it our job to write what we saw and what we did, as accurately and as objectively as possible, making it clear that we were not seeing all of Moscow, nor all of Russia, nor all of Soviet life, in our brief penetration of the 'iron curtain'?"

"Was it our job to look for evidence to reinforce certain stereotyped American ideas of Russia and the Russians? Or was it our job to look for contradictory testimony?"

"It appears, from some of the comments that were made on the reports filed by some of the members of our party, that not every editor of American newspapers and magazines wanted a simple factual report of what a delegation of Americans can see and do in a seven-day visit to Moscow."

"My mail, written from various parts of the U. S. and from several foreign countries included letters scolding me for not describing the Russians in Moscow as obviously

starving and rebellious, and letters berating me for not painting Moscow as something a little ahead of New York City. . . .

"I hope there is no developing tendency in the American press or the American public to require reports on the Russians to conform to the 'line' that they are necessarily ill-fed, ill-clothed, ill-housed and dissatisfied. . . .

"The Intourist 'staff' helped work out a program which included visits to the Stalin auto works, a candy factory and a bakery, because we wanted to see the Russians at work."

"We also saw the new main building of the Moscow State University, and the 'circle line' of the Moscow subway, very obviously two structures in which the Russian government and the people of Moscow are taking the greatest pride."

"We were taken on an automobile tour of the city to see the new buildings under construction and the wide avenues which have been built by sweeping away acres of old wooden buildings."

"We saw two performances of the Russian ballet and one program by a company of folk dancers. We attended four or five social gatherings where we met Russian officials and their wives, western diplomats and American, English, French and Russian journalists."

"We walked along the streets of Moscow, went into the stores, sent cables and made telephone calls from the central cable office, watched children playing in the parks, visited a factory kindergarten, inspected the Pravda printing plant; spent an afternoon in the Kremlin, and attended the midnight Easter mass in the Russian Orthodox cathedral. Occasionally we simply walked out of the hotel and strolled at will through the central part of the city. And we all went out into the country to see a collective farm."

"These are the things we did. On the other hand, we did not meet or talk to any top-ranking officials. We asked the Russian officials we met, some of them apparently on about the third or fourth level of responsibility in the government, such questions as why Russia did not lift her re-

strictions on information and foreign visitors, why she operated concentration camps, and whether peaceful co-existence of capitalism and communism could go on indefinitely."

"The answers to such questions did not produce anything newsworthy. Russian restrictions, they said, were no more severe than American restrictions. They had no concentration camps, only jails for criminals, just as in the U. S. they maintained. Peace is desired by all Russians, with all nations, and it can be preserved just as long as both sides are equally willing to preserve it, they declared. . . .

"The reports our American delegation brought out of Moscow are of value, chiefly, in my opinion, because they can help thoughtful American citizens to come to a more accurate understanding of Russian society as it exists in Moscow. . . .

"Whatever happens in the future, the biggest international problem ahead of us is that of peaceful co-existence in the same world with Russia—not an imaginary Russia, but the real, actual, human Russia—a small sample of which 10 American journalists had a chance to examine. . . .

Topical Theatre Peace Play in Brighton Friday

Topical Theater will give a performance of its new one-act peace play "One—More—Year!" at the Brighton Workers Center Friday night. This is the first of a group of one-act plays designed for performance at meetings and rallies.

Also available is "The Battle for 3-B" described as a "militant comedy on the housing situation." Nearing readiness is a sketch on thought-control and a one-act on conditions in Harlem.

Organizations interested in attending previews of these plays are invited to write Topical Theater, in care of Lincoln Steffens Lodge, 77 Fifth Ave.

on the scoreboard—

by lester rodney

No Record Today . . .

IT WASN'T REALLY an important ballgame. That is, the Yanks busted the American League pennant race wide open and nobody is near them at the moment. But this winning streak had sneaked up and become a bigger and bigger thing.

Back in the home Stadium for the first time in two weeks, the Yanks had 18 in a row. One more tied the league record, two more broke it. The opposition was the St. Louis Browns, staggering under an opposite streak of 14 straight losses, knocked off four times at St. Louis last week. A lucky schedule break for the streak.

The Yanks could taste that record. In the dugout before the game Casey Stengel explained to writers that the normal pitching choice for the game, McDonald, would be sidetracked in favor of Whitey Ford. Ford had never lost a game he started and had won 16. "Nothing against McDonald, he's been pitching good ball," said Stengel, "but we'll go with Ford tonight to try to tie that record, and Allie Reynolds tomorrow if he isn't needed in relief tonight."

An unusually large midweek crowd for a game with the losing Browns was in the stands, 32,000. The streak was the thing.

The Browns led 3-1 going into the 8th. Vic Wertz, the big fellow out of York, Pa., who used to play for Detroit, had walloped a mighty two-run homer off Ford. Duane Pillette, a strapping 30-year-old righthander who once pitched briefly for the Yanks and has won only one game this season, was hurling a courageous, determined game, getting out of jam after jam. It was no ordinary game for the Browns either. They were as charged up as the Yanks. They wanted to end their dismal losing streak and they, ESPECIALLY after the scuffle they had with the Yanks earlier this season, would like to be the ones to deny this New York team the consecutive victory record in the annals of baseball.

The Yanks have come from behind to win 20 times this year, so the crowd was waiting for the late explosion. There was a feeling that Pillette couldn't sit on the dynamite for nine innings. The Yanks were too hot and rolling to be stopped short of what they want so badly by a 7th place team.

Hank Bauer pinch hit for the relief pitcher to start the 8th and poled a savage line drive to deep left center straight to Johnny Groth. One out. Billy Martin then slashed a sharp single to left. The anticipatory roar arose from the stands when Joe Collins stepped in. Collins had hit safely in 14 straight games and has a knack of delivering important late home runs. One of his thrusts into the rightfield stands could tie the score now, and then Reynolds, the rockcrusher, would come in to make sure the Browns made no more runs. . . .

PILLETTE, HIS UNIFORM stained with sweat, pitched one ball, another ball, and manager Marty Marion hesitated, called time, went to the mound to talk to his pitcher and then waved to the bullpen with his right hand, meaning he wanted the right-handed pitcher who was warming up. Pillette had done yeoman's work but he was tiring. With the Yankee home run dynamite coming up one slip could be disastrous.

Out of the distant bullpen in left center came Satchel Paige and the stands buzzed with excitement. He had pitched often in the Yankee Stadium in years gone by in Negro League games when he was known by all to be the greatest pitcher alive and big league baseball was closed to him because of his color. He was some years over 40 when he finally came in to the big leagues with Cleveland in '48, and now he is about through, winding it up. This is his last year. A week ago he was clipped for a three-run homer by Berra in St. Louis. A St. Louis writer in the Stadium pressbox said he had pitched again just this Sunday. This was Tuesday night.

In he came to pitch to Collins, with the unusual handicap for a relief pitcher of two balls and no strikes on the hitter before he even started pitching. Completing the walk put the tying run on base, brought the potential winning run to the plate.

Satch threw a few down to catcher Les Moss, chatted with Marion, checked the runner on 1st, and went to work. He undoubtedly figured Collins would be swinging for the home run on the first pitch, looking for a fat one with the count of 2-0. The pitch was just outside and it was 3 and 0. The Yankee fans roared. Paige calmly buzzed in strike one, and on the next pitch Collins lifted a harmless pop to short right. Two away. Irv Noren, the next batter, also very capable of putting one in the seats. The count went to 3-0 as Paige nibbled around. Then he fired one through for strike one. He threw another, a hard knee-high pitch for called strike two, and at the next pitch Noren swung mightily and raised a foul to the catcher.

PAIGE WALKED SLOWLY to the dugout as all the Browns running off the field stopped to say something to him. One more inning to go. Mantle, Berra and Woodling coming up. It's nothing you could prove, but Paige was probably the first right-handed relief pitcher ever called into a game with five consecutive left-handed batters coming up.

The Browns didn't score any more in their half of the 9th, so it was still 3-1 as Mantle came to the plate. Paige buzzed two strikes through on the young star who wasn't born when the man he was now facing in baseball's timeless man-to-man duel was already a fabulous pitcher. Mantle tried a bunt to utilize his great speed and the element of surprise, but fouled off the pitch and was out.

Berra was easy for Paige, grounding out routinely on the first pitch. Two away. But Gene Woodling lined a single to center and here it was again. Gil McDougald at the plate and the vision of a home run tying it up in a flash.

Paige worked carefully. The count was two balls, no strikes. McDougald swung and lifted a foul. Moss ran back, got under it—and it glanced off the edge of his glove. The game wasn't over.

With a look of anguish on his face the catcher tossed the ball back to Paige and Satch nodded to him that everything was OK. Another foul made it two and two. On the next pitch McDougald didn't swing, Moss elatedly ran out from behind the plate, but it was ball 3. Paige knocked once at the dirt. Both seemed to think the pitch had caught the plate and ended things.

He wound up and fired once again. McDougald swung.

(Continued on Page 8)

LAST MINUTE PLEA (For my country's weal)

If war were not a cloud that cursed our sky
Then Julius, Ethel now would not be doomed,
Their precious life would not now be entombed
In prison, sentenced by brute law to die.
To let them go, would cause Peace's dove to fly
O'er gardens that sweet progress had perfumed
Within a world where hope once more resumed
Its rightful place among the peaks most high.

But only because their lives are linked to peace
Which is the dearest wish of all good men,
They must be spared; their death must not take place.
Else shall we travel darkest destinies.
Our name will never shine so bright again.
And something fair will perish from our grace.

—A. STRONG.

Inside Free Viet-Nam

Parties in National Front of Viet-Nam

By JOSEPH STAROBIN

(15th of a Series)

From Somewhere in Viet-Nam

I HAD THE GOOD fortune to visit Viet-Nam in the first days of March. It is a time of important anniversaries, and everybody assembles in the forests to celebrate them; since this month also marks the end of the winter campaigning, it is a time to draw the balance sheet of a year's work and project the next year's perspectives.

March 3 is the anniversary of the merger between the Viet Minh (the Viet-Nam Independence League, founded in 1941) and the Lien Viet, (the Viet Nam National Union) founded in May, 1946. From these two bodies the Front Lien Viet was formed in March, 1951—this is the united front of all the patriotic forces of all classes and organizations under whose banner the Resistance is carried forward.

The distinguished leaders of this body were here in the forest, and it was they who held an impromptu reception for this first American to visit Free Viet-Nam.

March also marks the foundation—two years ago—of the Lao Dong Party, the working people's party. More exactly, its national Congress was held from Feb. 11-19, 1951, but its manifesto to the people of Viet-Nam was published on March 3rd, and this date is henceforth celebrated. This is the Party of the Communists of Viet-Nam, and it is the backbone and driving

force of the Resistance, an organization of 700,000 members, its general secretary, Tuong Chinh, told me.

THE COMMUNIST PARTY of Indo-China had been founded in 1930. It declared itself dissolved in November, 1945, but continued to function, with its leaders at the head of the Democratic Republic and its members intact and active during the whole period of the Republic and throughout the Resistance; its outward form was called "The Association for Marxist Studies."

When the Resistance had consolidated itself, the Communists emerged under the name of Lao Dong Party, or Working People's Party. They considered that this would more exactly fit the political circumstances and psychology of the Viet-Nam people. Moreover, the concept of a party for all of "Indo-China"—the French expression—was replaced in view of the separate national character of Pathet Lao and Khmer.

March, 1953, was also the second anniversary of the signing of the Bloc of Alliance with the Liberation Fronts of Khmer and Pathet Lao (Cambodia and Laos) the story of which I will describe later. And with meetings of the Women's Union and the Viet-Nam Peace Committee coming up, its leaders were also in the forest.

Several hours away, the school of cadres was taking place, and a good part of the Viet-Nam National Assembly was either studying there or teaching. This is the constitutional authority of Free Viet-Nam, having been elected in Jan. 6, 1946, by uni-

EXCLUSIVE

versal suffrage for the first time in Viet-Nam's history. Of its 350 members, some 300 have survived over these years.

I might say, in passing, that the government over which Ho Chi Minh presides is a council of ministers, responsible to this Assembly in which many different political parties were originally represented and remain as separate organisms.

Apart from the Lao Dong Party, there is a Democratic Party and a Socialist Party in Free Viet-Nam, and there are representatives of left-wing formations of the former nationalist parties of the country, whose leaders have gone with the French or went off with the Chinese Kuomintang. This structure rests on local village and provincial committees, elected by the people, and through whom the actual leadership of the land takes place.

The front Lien Viet, therefore, is a non-governmental mass organization, uniting all patriotic forces. The Lao Dong, while only one of the parties, is clearly the vanguard, the driving force. It is the party of the greatest single strength and prestige.

WHAT STRUCK ME at every turn was this unique relationship between Communists and the very wide variety of non-Communist figures and forces who take part in the Resistance. It is wholly inaccurate to speak of Free Viet-Nam as "Communist." In the first place, Communism as a society is of course many stages of historical development away; there is not even Socialism here. There is an anti-imperialist, anti-feudal revolution going on in order to build a people's democracy, elements of which already exist in the liberated area but not, of course, in the country as a whole.

The Communists lead, but they by no means dominate. On the contrary, the success of their leadership consists precisely in having learned how to rally all patriots and how to give political expression to every national force which has played its part on the Vietnamese scene over the past 40 years.

This breadth of unity is indicated by the composition of the cabinet. The ministers of justice and public works are Democrats; the foreign ministry is in the hands of an Socialist leader,

as has been true since 1946.

Six ministries are under the direction of non-Communists: the interior, commerce and industry, agriculture, education, health, and the care of war-invalids and veterans. The latter ministry is headed by a noted Catholic. Foreign Affairs is headed by a Socialist, and public works and communications by a Democrat. The ministries of national defense, finances and labor are headed by leaders of the Lao Dong Party; its members are also under-secretaries in some of the other ministries.

There can be no question that the Lao Dong is the leading Party, but the point is that it has known how to rally and make room for non-Communists. This is acknowledged by the most well-informed and critical French observers, such as Philippe Devillers who was

from October, 1945, the press attache to General Le Clerc in Indo-China and subsequently correspondent for Le Monde.

His very useful historical survey published in 1952 notes in conclusion:

"It cannot be doubted that Ho Chi Minh has held the attention and the confidence of the Vietnamese people and that he has rallied to himself the great majority of the 'valid men' of Viet-Nam. If any man can claim in Viet-Nam today to have realized national unity, to have held the helm of the country and to be leading it to port, it is surely Ho Chi Minh. It is above all with him, with his men that will inescapably be created the Viet-Nam of tomorrow. Nothing durable or great will be done in this country without them, or against them."

(Continued Tomorrow)

ON THE SCOREBOARD

(Continued from Page 7)

Yankee fans groaned and other fans shouted. It was an easy infield popout. The game was over and the Yankee streak was broken short of the record.

IN THE BROWN dressing room Paige was about to head for the shower. He talked about pitching to McDougald. "That 2-2 pitch was a curve, broke right over the heart of the plate," he said. "McDougald's a good fast ball hitter and I wanted to curve him. The ump knew he kicked that one. I tried to look at him and he wouldn't look at me..." Paige smiled.

What was the pitch that ended it? "Fast ball. I wasn't going to walk him, so I just put all the mustard I have left on a fast ball, as close to the hands as I could get it and still have it over the plate. It was a nice one to win..."

Was there special satisfaction in it, it being the mighty Yanks, a win streak and all...

Paige answered quietly but quickly as he started for the shower. "I'd rather it was the Yanks than any other team."

East Side

(Continued from Page 3)

should have another chance," said the same older woman. The other older woman, who said she had known Ethel Rosenberg and the children, "and you'd never pick her out from any other mother here," agreed.

"I don't want to see them get the electric chair," said the Italian mother. "So I'm glad he gave them a stay. I just say I hope they'll talk now. Oh, I know, they say they're innocent—but I don't believe it, and I'd like to see them name others who are guilty."

At this point the more voluble older woman asked the reporter what paper she had said she was from. "From the Daily Worker, as I told you at the outset," she was told.

"I think the Daily Worker should be abolished," said the older woman.

At this the young Italian mother said, "Oh, no, no newspaper should be abolished. Abolish the Daily Worker and the next thing your paper might be abolished." For that matter, she said, Sen. Joseph McCarthy was against "any paper that disagrees with McCarthy."

The older woman shook her head and said that "in this country, people should do what is right." The other young woman asked who was to say what was

right. And the Italian mother agreed. "They think they're right," she said. "In this country people who disagree should have the right to say what they think is right."

Then the talk turned to the Rosenberg children. "For their sake alone I wouldn't want to see the parents get the chair," said the same young mother. "When I read what Michael writes—well, it's heartbreaking." She was silent, her eyes lingering on her own toddler.

What's On?

Tomorrow Manhattan

FUN, FOOD, FROLIC, Fri., June 19, 9 p.m. Catalog Class Capers at Club Jefferson, 575 Sixth Ave. Afro-Cuban and Haitian entertainment. Contr. 75c.

BE SURE TO ATTEND a special Friday Forum on "How to Deal with Family Problems" with speaker Dr. Joseph B. Furst on Fri., June 19 at 8:30 p.m. Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. (cor. 16th St.) Contr. \$1.

Saturday Manhattan

COME TO A PARTY for Jefferson School and for fun. With Myer Weiss, Duke and his Afro-Cuban Drummers plus Guitarist, Dancing, Film, Eats on Sat., June 20, Jefferson School of Social Science, 575 Sixth Ave. Contr. \$1.

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SUMMER SECTION — Metropolitan Music School, 18 W. 74th St. June 22 to Aug. 15. Register now for piano, guitar, mandolin, woodwinds, violin, voice and theoretical subjects.



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DOUGLAS GLASGOW

National Executive Secretary, American Youth Peace Crusade

JOHN ALEXANDER

Young far worker just returned from International Conference in Defense of Rights of Youth

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2—Crestmor Mansions, 107 E. Burnside Ave.

Speaker: Betty Connors

3—Coop Auditorium, 2700 Bronx Park E.

Speaker: Arnold Johnson

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